

Box 3 File 19

① COHIST

MAGUIRE COUNTY

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Arthurnabel	50	Gapville	185
Bathanna	5	Gent (Cutuno)	
Bloomington	100	Gifford	30
Bradley	50	Gipsev	
Burning Fork		Grayfox	35
Carver	37	Gullett	30
Cisco	180	Gypsy	50
Conley	27	Hager	40
Cutuno	6	Harbor	
Cyrus	75	Harper	29
Dale	63	Hondricks	114
Duco	36	Ivyton	100
Edna	21	Julian	
Elm	32	Kernie	25
Elsie	16	Lacey	27
Epson	75	Lakeville	75
Ever	55	Lentha	13
Falcon	75	Lickburg	20
Flat Fork		Lykins	12
Foraker	37		
Fredville	18		
Galdia	33		

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MACON COUNTY (Cont.)

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<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Mid	18
Netty	62
Ordway	22
Orient	21
Ova	15
Plutarch	55
Royalton	209
Salyersville	446
Seitz	18
Stella	34
Sublett	84
Swampton	100
Tella	10
Tip Top	
Walden	30
West Royalton	
Wheelersburg	175
Winnie	25

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The climatic idiosyncrasies of this district are due to its geographical location and broadly speaking is temperate all the year round.

The summer mean temperature is 75 degrees and the winter is around 35 degrees. The maximum summer heat sometimes reaches 102 and the maximum winter cold drops to 15 degrees below zero.

Again the climatic idiosyncrasies may be expressed in the word temperamental due to its sudden changes from fair to rain and cold to warm in course of several hours or a few days.

Protected from the cold winds from the Atlantic sea board and from the winter air currents of the north west this region is free from extreme climatic conditions and in the history of the county there is no record of cyclonic disturbances such as are known in the more open and exposed sections.

The hard rocks of Magoffin County consist of a series of sandstones, sandstone conglomerates, sandy shales, shales, thin impure fossiliferous limestones and coals, principally of the Pottsville series (Pennsylvanian).

There are however a few outliers of the Allegheny capping the boundary ridges of this district on the west, south and southeast.

Brown quartzitic pebbles and boulders ranging in weight from a few pounds up to one hundred pounds, carrying Scolithus borings and sourced from Cambrian ledges in the "Smoky" district of Western North Carolina, are not infrequently found throughout the main Licking Valley.

These erosion resisting metamorphies are the last remnants of Lower Cretaceous fluviatile deposits accreditable to the formerly through-flowing Big Sandy River. Much evidence of Pleistocene and recent dissection is seen on the upper waters of the Licking River.

The flood plain deposits are composed of sands, clays and gravels of Pleistocene and recent age.

The Structural geology of Magoffin is broadly described as consisting of a faulted and flexed arch the "Paint Creek Uplift".

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Regional dips except for this pronounced north and south structure, one to the south and southeast into the Eastern Kentucky Geosyncline which passes through the southern reaches of the county over the waters of Trace Fork and Licking River.

The northern tip of Magoffin County is faulted by the Irvine Paint Creek fault, this normal fracture giving evidence of a displacement ranging from forty to one hundred and twenty feet, and striking generally east 5 degrees south along the waters of Rockhouse Creek.

About seven miles to the Southeast, the Johnson Creek normal fault, exhibiting a throw range from sixty feet to one hundred and forty feet, roughly parallels the Irvine Paint Creek fault on the north, striking east about 5 degrees north from the headwaters of the State Road Fork of Johnson Creek on the west to the head of State Road Fork of Licking River near Falcon on the east.

The axis of the "Paint Creek Uplift", the most conspicuous north-south structure of Eastern Kentucky, follows generally the eastern boundary of Magoffin County from the head of Maccoon Creek to the upper waters of Middle Creek.

There is exhibited by this structural feature within the boundary of Magoffin County from Ticklick Branch to Pricey Creek, a reversal to the west of 260 feet, establishing for this district in the "Mine Fork Dome", the highest closed structure of the Eastern Kentucky coal field.

It is only to the Pine and Cumberland Mountains, the latter forming a part of the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia that the term "range" can be properly applied. The other elevations in this region are merely winding ridges forming the narrow water sheds between streams.

Because basal in position, the synclinal character of this section of Eastern Kentucky causes massive quartz conglomerates or pudding stones to out

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crop into prominent scarp and wherever they come to the surface they have been carved by erosion into very rugged topography.

They constitute regions of picturesque scenery abounding in hold headlands and isolated "pilot knobs"; in bolder filled stream gorges, rapids and waterfalls: in cirques with overhanging walls: ("rockhouses") and in natural bridges.

These conglomerate outcrops carry a typical mountain flora.

The cliff walls on either side of the canyon bed rise some seventy five to ninety feet and crowning the dome at the mouth of "Mine Fork" and frowning down upon the valley floor is to be seen one of nature's caprices the "Hanging Rock". It can be ascended from the base on one of its sides, and is estimated to be some two hundred feet perpendicular on the face of its over hanging declivity.

The legend goes that some small boy sat on the outer edge while his father viewed in speechless awe his young offspring disporting himself on the rim of oblivion. Over the walls of the canyon it was the custom of the timber men to roll the logs into the creek below and it sometimes happened that oxen too would be dragged over to certain destruction.

The Mine Fork section in particular is worthy of more than passing notice from the view point of scenic grandeur.

Southeast from the county seat six miles, it is reached over mountain trails deeply rough and rugged; ascending from the valley floor until it climbs to the superb height of 1,600 feet.

The eye of the traveler is arrested by the irregular and fantastic rock formations and he sees its contour broken by deep canyons lined with native flora and fauna indigenous to this isolated region.

And here too, will the geologist and naturalist find ample scope for his analytical mind to weigh and evaluate the manifestations of nature in her capricious mood. And here it is that nature speaks to man in a various language and lends her solitude to man's serever self.

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COUNT 2

1. Teacher's Conference, Salyersville, Kentucky. July, October, November. Study of School problems.
2. County School Fair, Salyersville, Kentucky. Athletic and scholastic contests. *October*
3. Four H Club Fair, Salyersville. October - Exhibits of projects.
4. Annual Rally Day, Salyersville, Kentucky. May - 4 H Club program, games, etc.
5. Annual protracted meetings are held in the Methodist, Baptist and Christian Churches. No set date.

Bibliography: John Back, County Agricultural Agent, Salyersville, Ky.
J. H. Carty, County Superintendent of Schools, Salyersville, Ky.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY
KENTUCKY

WILLIAM SAVAGE

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B I O G R A P H Y

Who's Who.

George Moore

George A. Moore was born in Magoffin County, Kentucky in ~~the~~
~~year~~ 1876. He was the second of ~~a family of~~ nine children, seven
boys and two girls. His father, Jno. W. Moore, was a school teacher
at the time of ^{his} birth and afterward became a Clerk in the Pension
Department, at Washington, D. C.

After various ~~and sundry~~ moves in this County his parents
went ~~west~~ to Missouri when he was about four years of age. They
stayed there about two years, moving several times and then came
back to Magoffin County, where they stayed until ~~the year of~~ 1887
when his father got a position in the Pension office at Washington,
D. C. and ~~the family moved out there~~. He ^{George} ~~(the boy)~~ went to school
in the ~~Washington City~~ public school and made a little money after
school delivering ~~news~~ papers. The family made several moves ^d while
in the city and twice came back to Kentucky but each time returned
to Washington ~~City~~. In ~~the year~~ 1894 they moved to Charleston W. Va.
where he ^{was} graduated from high school in 1896 having taken the three
years course of study in two years, ^{which} ~~a thing that~~ had been done only
once in the history of the school. He ~~then~~ came back to Magoffin
County where he taught school in this and Knott County until 1899,
when he married the daughter of M. M. Ward, ~~a citizen of this county~~
~~living near his home place~~. His mother-in-law being a widow with
no sons, he stayed for a time with her, but in 1900, moved to Charles-
ton W. Va. where he took a position in the Kanawha Valley Bank, ~~of~~
~~that place~~. After working there for a short time he went as pay-
roll clerk with the Black Band Coal Co., of Davis Creek, W. Va.
and stayed with them till 1901 when there was a strike and the office

men were laid off. Coming back to Magoffin County, he helped open the Salyersville National Bank for work and stayed with them about one month when he took a position as night bill clerk at Dickinson, W. Va. on the K. & M. Ry. This position he held for two years ^{while} living at Smithers W. Va. about eight miles above the station where he worked and riding the labor train of evenings to work, ~~and morning back home.~~ From Dickinson W. Va. he went to Eagle, W. Va. where he worked as pay roll clerk for the St. Clan-Colliery Co., and was advanced ~~from time to time~~ ^{was} till he became head bookkeeper for that Co. Leaving that company after ~~over~~ six years of service he took a position as bookkeeper and store manager for the Mecca Coal Co. at Mecca, W. Va. where he stayed for a short time going from there to Black Betsy, W. Va. Consolidated Coal Co. as bookkeeper, auditor and pay master until the fall of 1919, when his health becoming ^{and} bad he returned to Magoffin County where he had previously ~~had~~ a house built on a farm ~~purchased by him~~ on the Burning Fork road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Salyersville, Kentucky. He has remained here ever since doing a little farming, ~~and~~ gardening and ~~keeping a few bees.~~ He has one daughter, Jewel, who has married a young preacher, Byron E. Smith, and they have established a mission on Puncheon Creek of this county. He also has an adopted son, Luther, who is now working at Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Christian Church and a 32nd degree Mason.

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MAGOFFIN COUNTY

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The cultural life of the county is not insignificant inasmuch as there are schools and churches and fraternal orders.

The various segments of the Christian faith is represented by the usual number of church organizations.

The rural religious life is supported by periodical preaching and singing service, sometimes in regular church buildings and at others in school houses and homes.

In the county seat much provision has been made for church activity as far as buildings are concerned and ample literature is distributed in the Bible School departments.

Expense has not been spared in material equipment and in this respect the county is well provided.

The leadership by resident pastoral care is somewhat lacking and perhaps this owing in some measure to inability to provide financial means for their support and then the general moral breakdown or sense of responsibility is also a factor.

There is a large proportion of people who have no cultural contact in church life outside a funeral service.

The school life of course makes its contribution to cultural values in developing the mental facilities of the students and bringing to them the sense of self possession which is a vital part of education and opening up to their minds vistas of the vastness of intellectual pursuit.

Fraternal organizations are also present in the county.

The Masonic Order have strong standing and possess a fine meeting structure for their regular meetings and they are mindful of social responsibility toward their neighbors.

The Junior Order have a part in the county and have quite a numerous membership and this order has been the instrument by which much good has been accomplished in providing for the needs of the people and teaching habits of

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providence.

The Eastern Star also makes itself felt in all matters of unselfish service.

The Miss Bridge's Orphan Home at Bloomington is worthy of mention. Under her care and guidance some nine children find a home. The home is out in the country but it is well managed, clean, airy and comfortable and in that home one may see the older children taught to make up their own little cots and make themselves generally useful while not engaged in attending the nearby school.

The support of this school comes from private sources with the exception of some who have placed a child under the care of this self appointed mother.

The orphanage stands upon a knoll about a mile from the Bloomington bridge which is about ten miles west of Salyersville.

One of the active places in Salyersville is the sewing project of Training Work Center conducted by Mrs. Mary J. Gillum at her home on Maple Street. The Project is operated by the W.P.A. and sponsored by Magoffin County. Go there any morning after eight o'clock and you will find anywhere from 15 to 18 women, depending on the shift work, all in attractive smocks and a snowy head piece embroidered with the insigne T. W. A.

The rooms in which the women work are bright, light and attractively furnished. The windows are draped in tan, the floors covered with new matting rugs, making a home like atmosphere in which to work. No gossip is allowed, and every finished garment is personally inspected by the supervisor. The scraps left from the cutting are made into quilts and the scraps left from the quilts are made into rugs.

Personal observation

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In spite of adverse conditions due to geographical isolation, mountain roads which very often are impassible, there has been, during the last decade, a marked advance in Magoffin County both in quality of instruction and school equipment.

The county school situation has been thoroughly analyzed and surveyed by the county school superintendent, D. J. Carty, assisted by the Ex-Superintendent J. S. Adams and the comparative compilation reveals some interesting and encouraging facts and also points the way to a larger vision and greater possibilities.

The county was almost wholly isolated until the coming of the railroad in 1920 and later the coming of the Kentucky Highway #40 has aided in the development materially.

There are at present 92 rural schools in Magoffin County with 123 teachers. Seventy-two of these are the one teacher type school - one three room school located at Carver, a little mining town and 19 two-room schools. At Royalton there is a four year accredited high school employing five full time teachers.

Salversville, the county seat, is served by the graded school with a census of 339 and is the only graded school in the county. The school of course is open to both town and county students and of the full enrollment 60% are county pupils.

At the present time the Salversville graded school is greatly handicapped by lack of an adequate school building. They are using the old discarded Methodist Church and other rooms in town for class rooms. The new structure is only partly built.

Under the able leadership of Superintendent D. J. Carty every effort is being put forth to push its completion and also to extend the program of county consolidation.

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The county school board is now attempting to negotiate a loan from the government under the present provision of the "National Industrial Recovery Act."

To quote from the analysis of Superintendent D. J. Certy: "By taking the annual increase in school census as a basis of computation it appears that within the next 12 years there will be 6,000 school children in the county instead of the 4,934 which now obtains. The high school enrollment has doubled within the last six years and within a short period the county high school enrollment will reach 500!"

The Magoffin Baptist Institute was organized under denominational leadership while Dr. A. E. Brown was superintendent of mountain school department of missions of Southern Baptist Convention and the first building was erected under his direction in 1905. The present administration building and some of the living quarters were erected in 1920 and since. The campus covers eleven acres and there are three separate dormitories, two for girls and one for boys. The present enrollment is 83 in high school and 45 in the grades in which nine Kentucky counties are represented and some students come from several states including Tennessee, West Virginia and Michigan. The personnel is composed of six high school teachers and 2 grade teachers.

In addition to the regular studies commercial subjects are taught, such as typing, shorthand and bookkeeping. A limited course in Bible study is provided for special students who serve some points at a distance from the school by conducting Bible schools and having services in county school houses and in this way these students hold services in nine schools and preach in three rural churches.

The Magoffin Baptist Institute is no longer under denominational control, but is now operated by an independent body known as the Magoffin Baptist Institute Educational Society which counts in its membership not only local people, but several interested persons from adjoining and distant states.

Mr. Frank Clark is now president and business manager and lives on

the campus.

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CHURCH

For a number of years this school provided the only high school instruction offered in the county and Magoffin County owes much of its advancement to the altruistic motives that have continually actuated its sponsors.

Much of the manual labor is performed by the students in part payment of all mountain schools. A small broom making shop is operated here.

Although the school is filling a great need and is very desirably located on the banks of the Licking River about half a mile from Salyersville on the hard surfaced road leading to Royalton.

The grounds are well taken care of and the buildings are well designed and in good repair.

It stands on a gently rising knoll and is picturesque in its surroundings.

Mr. Frank Clerk, President of Magoffin
Baptist Institute

County Superintendent D. J. Carty

Weather signs and prognostications constitute the normal vocabulary of several people and Hagoffin is no exception.

A mist around the moon is a token of a rainy weather while cattle basking in the sunshine also points to wet weather in the spring.

Cock crowing just before midnight is a harbinger of heavy news or coming storm; and it is sure idea of a hard cold winter when frogs are found in November two feet below the surface of the ground.

The seasons mean much to usual minded people and experience plus tradition are infallible guide posts to those who have an innate suspicion of things of which books are made.

Friday is not considered favorable for any new venture and the thirteenth day of the month must be negotiated very carefully.

Christmas season is twelve days after the 25th of December in the unwritten calendar of the old fashion mountain people in Hagoffin County.

The seasons come and go in regular routine as in other parts of Kentucky although it should be noted that a distance of 23 miles east from Hagoffin County west makes the early spring flowers and gardens three weeks in advance.

The groundhog tradition as to its shadow is generally accepted.

The people believe that a hard long freezing winter, not wet, but continuing near or below zero cannot fail to be followed by a good crop year and the old adage of March coming in like a lion and going out like a lamb is often in the mind.

The fact of a new day has already come and is a reality in maternal matters. Sign of life is always attended with convenience

and suffering both for men and women and in the case of motherhood the natural good sense of a people close to nature and the sum total of care available.

Today science is at the door and transportation over modern roads brings to the poorest peasant the fruits of medical research from the four corners of civilization.

Old fashion remedies are passing into limbo and nurses and doctors reach into the formerly remote and inaccessible places.

Clinics are held and mothers, wives and daughters are brought together to see and listen to the more excellent way of doing things to save and preserve life.

Home life in Magoffin County as far as the county seat is concerned is fast approaching modern conditions. That is, there are quite a number of well built, well designed homes abutting on Main Street and Walton Street. Homes built of lumber are numerous, but at present there is going up a number of brick and concrete dwellings.

In the last ten years the advent of a city water supply and electricity from power lines of Kentucky-East Virginia Power Company have done much to disband the old methods of carrying water and using oil lamps and the natural gas found in Logan County is used in practically all the homes both large and small for cooking and heating purposes.

In the country back off the State Highway where it is to be seen with the exception of a few large well built homes, the small two, three, and four room places which are built without anything in view beyond sitting on the porch and looking at the trees.

split up, often of logs and sometimes boarded over the logs and
the joints between the logs filled with clay and to make the walls
air tight.

They are very largely built one story and consist of the
kitchen, bedrooms and sometimes a porch runs around two sides.

The roofs are shingled, that is made from thin split boards
overlapping enough to prevent leakage.

Fuel is of three kinds, coal, wood and gas, all of which
are found in the natural resources of the county.

Daily meals are three in number and are known as breakfast,
dinner and supper.

The breakfast is usually a hearty meal consisting of ham,
sausage, eggs, biscuits, corn bread and molasses, gravy, coffee,
milk and is usually served from five o'clock in the morning to seven.

Dinner comes on at eleven thirty a.m. and is a substantial
meal like the breakfast and may have at times chicken and pie in
addition to sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips and garden
truck when in season and at the Christmas and Thanksgiving season
the dinner is repeated with all this plus cake and mince and
turkey, geese and cranberry sauce.

Supper usually is made up left overs. This of course does
not mean every home for there are many homes of the poor and un-
fortunate which have to forego such things and be content with
things whatever they have.

The country people use almost exclusively home grown food
(vittals so called).

Hagoffin has five towns, Aquiliana and three others. There
is addition to this there is a county D. and several others in

special visiting nurses and visiting sanitationists, surveying and clinics, distributing chloride of lime for disinfecting wells. Home made medicines and preventative are as follows: Brown sugar and vinegar was and is now used for sprains and bruises. Turpentine and lard is used for colds, croup, pneumonia, cotton tallow and bark of gilead buds is used to make salve to cure sores. Also rat vein plant. Goosegrease and camphor to make salve and healing ointment.

Sassafras used to make tea to drink as a blood tonic. For spring tonic, dogroot bark, yellow root and poplar bark are boiled together and kept on hand and muscle with a little "white rum" when taken.

Whiskey and Rockcandy are used for coughs and colds. Red clover root and catnip boiled together is relied on for baby ives.

Styes are charmed away by going to the forks of the road and say, "Stye, stye go off my eye: get on the next one that passes by."

To remove Warts, a greasy dish rag is rubbed across the wart and buried in the back yard; forget about the rag and the wart will be gone in a few days.

For tic, cut a stick the exact height of the child. Then hide the stick and when the child outcrows the stick, the tic would be gone.

Old time clothes had skirts with from 12 to 15 rows 1 or 2 yards wide reaching the floor.

The waist and bodice were tight fitting with large 45 blouses. Small waist line as horrible to be seen in a skirt as it was. Forget.

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Russell was used a long time ago in Lagoffin and worn with skirts is of half moon, made of cloth, stuffed with cotton and sometimes with hair. Reaching behind from hip to hip, about six inches thick and six wide. Needles were also used to flower the skirts.

Night clothes were the chemise, petticoats, pantalettes. The pantalettes were made of "brown factory" (a kind of muslin goods).

Made to the ankles and finished at bottom with a ruffle and tight fitting at the ankle. Shoes with high tops and brass toes were worn by women and children. Stockings and gloves were made of homemade yarn. Beaver hats were worn by preachers and professional men.

Knives were knit and sometimes woven at home. Buttons were made from bone at home. Boots were made by the village shoe maker from cow hide, deer, bear or any kind of animal hide. Shawls were dyed and made by families at home. Caps were knit at home with old fashion knitting needles.

Bonnets, flat bonnets were worn--the ends being paste board and stiffen and keep the shape--tails of the bonnets reached back to the waist line.

PERSONAL: BIRTH MARKS:

It is believed by many that any unusual happening or excitement in the life of the mother while pregnant will cause the baby to be born in a manner resembling the exciting agent; for example a pregnant mother sees an individual with a cleft lip or palate and as a result her baby also develops a cleft lip or palate.

Even an unsatisfied craving is believed to cause rashes.

It is told that a woman while pregnant once craved strawberries and slapping her thigh gave utterance to her desire. When it arrived the baby had a well outlined red strawberry on its thigh corresponding to the one slapped by the mother while craving strawberries.

It is also found that some farmers advocate breeding can be so conducted as to have a red calf every time. This is accomplished by having the cow gaze at a red barn or red blanket while breeding.

These marking beliefs are so well intrenched in the usual mind that mothers are careful not to come into contact with unsightly or unpleasant happenings such as funerals, fights, etc. Three day rash infants: It is thought by many that all infants are supposed to break out three days after birth and considered unhealthy unless the rash appears within a week. A tea is made from ground Ivy which is a sure remedy, and the rash is forthcoming.

Remedy for thrash. A sore mouth in infants is cured by some men, the seventh member of his family, who has never seen his father, blowing his breath in the infants mouth. Others believe it is more reliable to blowing from old shoes and use as a cure for mouth rash. REMEDY FOR SHAKY EYES (COMMONLY KNOWN AS CATARRHUS)

As soon as possible get a big fat hen with black feathers, cut in half and apply. Leave in until wound is healed which according to the advocates of the theory works a rapid recovery.

THE COB WIFE:

There are certain stones called "Lead Stones" or "Cat Stones" which when soaked in milk or water and placed in the wound, cures the offending organ and is a reliable method of treatment.

There are also certain stones called "Cat Stones" which are used as a remedy. There are very few who use them.

REMARKS FOR BRIDING OUT REASONS:

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It is thought that a tea cake for sheep and served hot is efficient in eradicating measles; this is known as "Lan y tea"

Love Vine knots a test of faithfulness, love and marriage;

A vine is selected and then named (the one you love) and then tied in a knot; if it breaks, the love affair might as well be dissolved since marriage would only end in disappointment and the love circle would break as the love vine did.

Death is usually presaged by signs such as a dog howling under a window at night and the dog must be killed if death is to be averted.

Funeral customs are simple insofar as the ceremony is concerned. The remains are taken to the church house and the casket placed in front of the altar surrounded with floral tributes and after the obituary is read either by the preacher in charge or some one acquainted with the family, the minister delivers a sermon on a theme carrying a message of comfort, hope and consolation and so edifies learning to others.

Sometimes the funeral service in the church is not very quiet on account of weather and distance and absence of relatives.

In that case it usually takes place in the cemetery a year or two years after the deceased is buried and the whole family and are connected and then several preachers are expected to preach and incidentally along the departed and it happens very frequently that emotion is displayed.

Festivals are celebrated on Thanksgiving Day for the national and family. Christmas Day is a day of gladness in the home and it is here that the family members are gathered.

Gifts are considered proper and Santa Claus is looked for early on Christmas Morn.

Fourth of July is not recognized by display of noisy fireworks as is Christmas.

Valentine day is the time to send valentines to friends and relatives.

Easter Sunday is the opening of spring season and new spring fashion in the small county towns and people are expected to attend church and listen to and take part in worship and praise.

The sermon always must be the one appropriate for this day, which gives the note of victory over death by the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Christmas (Old Christmas in this section) is 12 days later than regular Christmas and is used by very old timers; on that eve of the day the cows are all believed to be found milking in their stalls about midnight.

Planting by signs still obtains to a large degree in this county. They plant by light of the moon and when sign is in "waxels" it means short crop and when is the "lame" large crop and large ears on corn stalks.

Kill hogs on light of moon they say meat will not keep because they will not bleed much.

Cucumbers or melons planted in dark of moon will "blossom" but no fruit.

Wethers are so common here so that children and some grown ups wear charms around their neck--small bits of iron, rattlers from rattle snakes and a small piece of lead or a bit of wood that prevents nose bleed.

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Arising in the morning on wrong side of bed means that you will be angry during the day.

If a horse gets fisky while on road going to funeral it is a sign that there is to be another death in family soon.

Telling fortunes by plants is done by pulling the petals of a daisy and saying, "He loves me", "He loves me not" the last petal tells the tale.

To prevent a child being "Livergrown" the midwife shakes the child by the heels, that is, holds it's head down and shakes the child.

RITHS:

To remove warts, bury a piece of fat pork beneath a stone and when it decays the wart will disappear.

SIGNS: A STORY

An incident which occurred in recent times gives some idea as to the extent of sign beliefs in this section.

It happened that in the year when traveling was done in the old mail back or mail wagon that the two passengers sat side by side in momentary silence as they jogged along over the uneven road with four hours journey ahead.

One passenger was a colored preacher of some 250 pounds while the other was a white man also a preacher. They were complete strangers.

Turning to the white man the colored man ventured to speak. "Its a long ride here and lets talk to e." "It is O.K. said the white man and so they fall into conversation to fill e of the time.

" I'd like to ask e a question said the colored man."

"Very well my friend" answered his fellow passenger.

"Did you ever try to preach and the congregation wouldn't sit still and listen and they giggled and giggled and looked out the windows and everywhere and you knowed you was preaching a powerful sermon and you knowed the spirit was upon you but no matter they wouldn't listen. What is the matter? I want to ask you."

"Well I suppose it was not interesting" answered the white man.

"No sir boss," said the colored preacher, "that aint it at all, did you ever study hieroglyphics"? "No my friend" said the white man. "Well I's a Dr. of hieroglyphics and if you would study Egyptian hieroglyphics you would know why they won't sit still and listen and get religion. It teaches the reasons from the signs of the Zodiac and when the signs of the Zodiac aint in the right constellation of the Zodiac, it aint no use trying to preach and I don't care how powerful your preaching be the people can't help it, they can't sit quiet and they won't."

"That is something new to me" said the white man, and I am glad you showed me and from this on I know it is not my fault not having a big meeting."

"That's right (Mr. White Man)" it aint so 'till the constellation aint in the right constellation of the Zodiac."

Old fashion tools ~~for~~ are still used in this area. Before the days of springs or shoe machines in the mountains of Kentucky, shoes were made up in other frontier settlements.

Today we have the modern way of making shoes the factories and repairing shoes by machines.

But a few men still know the art of making shoes and boots with wooden pegs and use the old time tools such as the peg-awl and the straight needle for sewing.

They sometimes make a pair of shoes for a hobby and the person is quite interesting.

To start with a wooden foot is whittled out and fastened to an upright stem which in turn is fastened to a block of wood. This is the last on which the shoe is made.

Home tanned leather from the hides of deer, cow, horse and were used. The hair was removed by rolling the hide up and covering with wood ashes well dampened and left in the ground for a period of time sufficient to loosen the hair, after which it was easily removed.

The shoemaker took a print of the foot by having the person place his foot on paper and draw a line with pencil or charcoal.

The upper part was made like making an Indian moccasins or frontier shoe part. The thread used to sew was made of mixed flax thread. Hickory pegs were used to fasten sole to upper and smoothed by a knife outside and a chisel on the inside. The finished article was given a coat of rotten tallow or animal grease and a pair of strings made from well dressed animal hide. These shoes lasted a long time as they were laid aside in summer.

WILLIAM SMITH:

In the mission work among natives of the Pacific Islands for some of the natives to come to the United States and visit foreign countries.

It happened that an English preacher was being entertained at a mountain cabin and after complimenting the good woman for as fine a supper and desiring to be polite suddenly added, "Sit down, you look like a delicate woman to me." The woman disappeared and soon afterwards the preacher said good night and took his departure. Upon the preachers' return some weeks later, the man of the house, who had spent some time in the army, and who had no difficulty in meeting strangers and readily understanding their peculiar idioms, quietly led the preacher to the rear of the barn and tried to convey to him the *quandry* he had created in the domestic life of the family.

The mountain man told the preacher that it was very important to talk in such a manner that the mountain people would not think he was using profane language.

"I found my wife in the kitchen crying and I asked her why and she said you cursed her. I said she must be mistaken but she called me a liar and a coward to sit at the table and let the preacher call my wife a "Hellican Woman."

After a big argument and not knowing what she was driving at it suddenly came to me that you said "Sit down you look like a delicate woman," and then I saw she had got you wrong as she thought you called her a "Hellican Woman."

"I tell you preacher, she said she'd never cook a bit for you and I had to follow a Hellican and tell her she was "delicate" was a real sore through this and not funny! She still remained in a bad humor for several days, but finally she got quieted down and if it had not been for my explaining to him and telling her she was wrong, she might have been a Hellican for ever and

BRACEDIN COUNTY

WILLIAM BRACE

COHIST

FOOTNOTE

240

Box 3 File 9

any more to do with you.

"So, whether be are careful when you talk around these
mountain people who have never been away from the mountains."

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

300-340

Box 3 File 19

COM 19

Magoffin County received its charter in the year 1860 by act of the legislature and several years afterwards the county became incorporated.

It was not until Judge Arch P. Cooper was in office in the year 1893 that the present court house was built by Milburn and Son. The first court house was erected while Magoffin's first Judge, Holliday Powers was the executive of the county in the year 1865.

The magisterial form of government prevails in the county management in which there are six districts and each of these six magistrates when called together for the transaction of the county business constitute the Fiscal Court which is presided over by the County Judge. Each magistrate has jurisdiction over his own district and has power to fix penalties in minor misdemeanors.

The Fiscal Court is responsible for county up keep such as road building, costs and salaries of workmen and county officers.

The county court, presided over by the county judge, adjudges all matters not coming within the purview of the higher or circuit court. In matters of juvenile delinquency the county court has what is known as the juvenile court, presided over by the county judge.

In addition to the county judge, the county custodians of legal enforcement are the county attorney, district magistrates, county sheriff, county clerk, deputies and jailor.

The circuit court passes upon all cases beyond the limits of the lower or county court, and not coming under the Federal Court which court is in session at regularly convened times at Covington, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, etc. and has jurisdiction over not only Magoffin County, but all of Eastern Kentucky.

Inside the incorporation of the city of Salyersville the management is vested in the city council of six members and presided over by the mayor and in their executive capacity have power to order all matters pertaining to city improvement of streets, etc. and legislate city ordinances to regulate traffic,

GOVERNMENT

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

Box 3

300-340

File 19

Curtis

sanitation and fix special city taxes and also to circumscribe the conduct and hours of business.

The council and presiding mayor are responsible to the city electorate for the tenure of their office which is elective for two year terms .

Wallis Bailey is the present mayor and has in council James Woodrow Carpenter, Bill Jones, Boon Howard, Charley Roach, W. M. Reed, Shird Bailey.

The city jurisprudence is handled by Mr. Lacy Marshall who is police judge and his executive mandates are put into effect by Mr. Henry Conley and Mr. Clarence Le Master who are chief of police and police respectively.

The police judge and council retain for their guidance in all legal steps the services of Mr. Jack Bailey who is city attorney. The city clerk, Mr. James May and city treasurer, Mr. Seldon Arnett complete the personnel of the city government.

The population of the county is 15,719 as of the 1930 census and county seat has a population of approximately 2,000. While some counties in Kentucky show a marked decrease in population over last 5 years, Magoffin shows a marked increase.

GOVERNMENT
MAGOFFIN COUNTY

Box 3 File 18
William Savage

300-840

COHIST

Mr. S. B. Allen, Circuit Court Clerk

Mr. Loy Reed, County Clerk

Mr. Farrish C. Lacy, County Judge

Personal observation

Among the early pioneer families of Magoffin County, came Benjamin Reed and family over from Clinch River, Virginia, and made settlement near the forks of Cow Creek in the Western Section of Magoffin County, a few decades after the settlement of Boonsborough by Daniel Boone.

Benjamin Reed, wife and five sons composed the family, after erecting buildings and planting a few orchards they were domiciled there for many years. His son Daniel Reed was married to Patsy Lewis of Elliott County, Kentucky, and to this union six sons and seven daughters were born. James Reed was known to be the first school teacher of that generation, while his other brothers were farmers. James Reed was married to Emily Prater and to this union four boys and six girls were born. Robert Reed, eldest of the four brothers was elected sheriff of Magoffin County, November 1909 and served to 1914. He was the first to be able to sever the iron bands of a Republican Democracy for more than thirty years. Robert Reed was married to Mary Picklesimer of this county. J. Fred Reed, son of Robert, was elected as a member of the State Legislature in 1924 and served to 1926, C. B. Reed, another son of that union has served twelve years as a member or assistant of the State Tax Commission of Kentucky. Loy Reed a son of W. M. Reed, is now serving his second term as County Court Clerk of Magoffin County, Kentucky.

J. Fred Reed and Buell Reed

John Prater, Sr. who was born August 11, 1785 of English decent, was one of the first settlers of what is now Magoffin County, Kentucky. His wife, who was a Brenton from Ireland, was born August 31, 1783. They were married Nov. 28, 1806. They came to this part of the country from Virginia, but were compelled to go away to other parts of the county on account of Indians, but after a time came back and established their home, which is still standing to-day, reared a large family of children. John Prater, Jr. born June 16, 1814 married Jemima Auxier, born August 16, 1818, on June 29, 1838. They resided at the old homestead until their death.

There being no church in the community, this home was used as a place of divine worship, the few people who lived in the neighborhood and the faithful Circuit Rider, who came from a good distance, met there once each month to worship the Lord.

Those were days of hardships. John Prater, Sr. killed a bear some distance from his home and carried it in on his shoulder and John Prater, Jr. killed a deer, whose antlers are still at the old homestead.

Fanny Prater, Jan. 21, 1936, Great-grand-daughter
of John Prater, Sr.

John Walker Moore, 1846-1924. Born of poor parents in Russell County, Virginia in 1846. During the War between the States he served as a printer's apprentice, or "devil",

He came to Magoffin County in 1870, being employed as the teacher of the county school at Salyersville, then a small village of less than one hundred inhabitants. In the course of his "boarding among the scholars", which was customary at that time, he was married in 1872 to Mary E. Wheeler, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Washington Wheeler. Their youngest son, Albert K. Moore, is at present owner and editor of the Salyersville Independent, a weekly newspaper published at the county seat of Magoffin County.

John Walker Moore, during his more than a half-century of life in Magoffin County, achieved prominence as an educator. He held a civil service appointment in Washington in the Bureau of Pensions, and later he was made special examiner with headquarters in Charleston, West Virginia. Tiring of this work, he returned to his adopted Kentucky Hills. He was an ordained minister of the Christian Church and a member of the Salyersville Bar and was especially active in the Masonic lodge. He was a inveterate reader, and in those days of poor newspaper coverage and no broadcasting facilities kept himself and his neighbors well informed on State and National affairs.

He was the "friend at court" for the Civil and Spanish American War Veterans, being the best versed man of his time in this county on all pension matters.

COHIST

Mrs. Moore, well past eighty, is still living, and it is typical of the sturdy mountain stock that she is still capable of doing a full day's work in her garden.

Albert K. Moore, Editor of Salyersville
Independant.

For the purpose of clarity the history of the county may be divided into three periods, pioneer, middle and modern. From 1750 to 1830 was the pioneer stage of Magoffin County development, as indeed it was of the whole state of Kentucky.

It was during this time that the early settlers came in search of homesteads, and could under such conditions have only the bare necessities of life.

There are still a few things which are sufficiently clear in the minds of older people now living, and also some facts which are on record and to be found in business documents, that at least, give a generally clear view of what transpired in the early days.

Kentucky became a sovereign state in 1792 and including the nine counties bequeathed to Kentucky from Virginia, Magoffin County was the 108th county to be formed and was so called in honor of Governor Beriah Magoffin; ^{SALYERSVILLE, County 44} named in honor of State Representative of the county in 1860, "Uncle Sam Salyers".

It is over one hundred years since John Wireman settled in the Flat Woods back of what is known as the John Bud Arnett farm, located below the mouth of Oakley Creek. It was this man who gave names to Buck Creek and Bullmire and later where a panther was killed and sometime after nineteen more accounted for. He named Big Half Mountain, and Little Half Mountain. Trace Fork was named because trace rope was used by the Indians to tie a white man to keep him from seeing their silver mine.

A man whose name was Linix located in the section of Oakley Creek and killed the only known buffalo on Licking.

Box 3 File 79

(6)

That part of Burning Fork some two miles from Salyersville and known as "Rockhouse" and spoken of as "Short Fork Rockhouse" has been the home of the Cain family since 1876.

Oliver W. Cain came here from Pikeville, Kentucky in 1876. Mr. Cain was a saddler by trade and had a family of six children and one of these is now living in the same section.

Oliver W. Cain was born February 25, 1835 and died 1893. While making his home at Short Fork he erected a water mill. To do this he was compelled to procure the stones for grinding from the Cumberland Mountains at south of Elkhorn. These stones, which are known as "hail grit stones" because of the minute hard grits in its composition, were necessary to grind corn and could not be obtained in Magoffin County.

One stone measured 22 inches in diameter and 14 inches in thickness. The other was same diameter and 10 inches thick and the other weighed some 500 pounds. They were floated down the Big Sandy River to Prestonsburg, and then hauled to Rockhouse on Short Fork. These stones are set on the old home place and after years and years of service show no signs of wear.

Mr. Henry Jefferson Cain (son of Oliver W. Cain) is now living on Burning Fork two miles from Salyersville in the house originally occupied by Judge Holloway Powers who was first county judge of Magoffin County (1860-1864). Mrs. Cain, formerly Nancy Powers, is a daughter of Judge Powers.

Mr. Cain has a family of six children. Two sons are with him in business, Rowland Cain in charge of the store and Roy on the 150 acre farm. Another son, Walter is in the civil service with headquarters in Cincinnati.

Mr. Cain enjoys telling that there were four "Nancys" in his connection. He says that his great grandmother was Nancy, his grandmother Nancy, his mother was Nancy and his wife was Nancy.

Deaver Creek in Floyd County was the home of Samuel Stephens who was born in Virginia in 1800 and came to Kentucky in 1815. Samuel Stephens married

Florence Patton in 1820. The marriage licence had been procured some time before the marriage and it was while young Stephens was daubing the outside of his home that an itinerant preacher came along and without washing the mud off his hands requested the preacher to perform the ceremony.

This Samuel Stephens died in 1888 and was considered a wealthy man for his day.

Two children of this man who had sixteen children came to Magoffin County in 1875; Dorcus who passed away in 1915 and Andrew, 1924. Dorcus married George Carpenter who is now president of Salyersville National Bank.

Mr. E. L. Stephens, grandson of Samuel Stephens, settled in Magoffin County in 1896, taught school in his younger days and later in life organized the Salyersville National Bank and managed it for 15 years. Mr. Stephens became interested in the oil and timber business and was promoter of the Magoffin State Company and the Model Oil Company both of which were successful.

After being engaged in the real estate business Mr. Stephens retired from active life at 67 years of age and is now living here.

Mr. E. L. Stephens, Salyersville, Ky.

Mr. H. J. Cain, Salyersville, Ky.

A disastrous fire occurred in Salyersville March 26, 1936. Some of the old land marks were old time buildings must be replaced by more convenient which by a recent city ordinance must be of brick.

Eight families were made homeless, four destroyed as well as the office occupied by Dr. L.

The Salyersville National Bank building was of several thousand dollars. The fire was discovered and had gained too much headway to be easily conquered efforts by the local volunteer fire fighters.

During the conflagration the insulation was then turned off for safety. This affected the plant which in turn reduced the pressure in the fire at Salyersville was turned off for a period of about were extinguished by ten A. M., but not before some and centrally located business houses were demolished.

The total loss is estimated at thirty thousand insurance coverage of about four thousand dollars. Flynt's Boarding House, Arnett's Restaurant and the rear of the Bank were destroyed.

on Thursday morning, destroyed. These quaint and modern structure concrete or stone. business establishments (M. Hall).

damaged to the extent about 10 A.M. and despite the heroic

burned and the current going at the water hose. The fire supply two hours. The flames the most important

and dollars with an account's loss, restaurant of the

Box 3 File 19

Bibliography:

COHIST

Mrs. Price Holbrooks, teacher in graded school of this city

Mrs. D. W. Gardner, Salyersville, Kentucky, wife of Circuit Judge, deceased

Mrs. Rose Rice, Salyersville, Kentucky, wife of Hotel proprietor (Phenix Hotel)

Mrs. Elizabeth Marcum, daughter of late Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner

E. B. Arnett, merchant, Salyersville, Kentucky

Fred Reed, merchant, Salyersville, Kentucky

Tom H. Patrick, Salyersville, Kentucky

Albert K. Moore, Editor of Salyersville Independent, Salyersville, Kentucky

Fannie Prater, Salyersville, Kentucky

MAGOFFIN COUNTY
Kentucky

Box 3
File 19

4
COHIST

Local History (Legend)

(William Sagave -240)

One of the tales that is told by the old folk of this county is concerning the way Jennies Creek received its name.

Jennies Creek is a small stream touching this county on the northeast and flowing into the waters of Big Paint Creek in Johnson County.

It seems that young woman by the name of Jennie Wylie was captured by the Indians and, after being held captive for a time managed at least to escape them, but her escape was discovered and she was pursued by a small band of Indians. She fled before them in as straight a course as she could toward her home, living on wild berries and such other food as she could find in the forest. All the country was heavily wooded at that time and all travel was by narrow paths through the thick growth of wood, vines and bushes. The Indians were getting close to her and she was almost in despair when she came to the edge of a very deep ravine, and looking above saw a long grape vine swinging from the branches of a huge oak, and within reach of her hand. She grasped the vine firmly and jumped with all her might toward the other side of the ravine, and sailing lightly through the air, clinging to the vine, she landed safely and unobserved on the other side. Tying the vine so it would not return, she hastened on her way. The Indians lost so much time in finding her trail again she reached her friends before she was overtaken by them.

The creek over which she swung on the grape vine was afterward called "Jennies Creek" because of this event, which happened at what is now called "narrows of Jennies Creek."

CLASS IV
510 Hotels
MAGOFFIN COUNTY

By William Savage

Box 3 FILE 19 (1) COMIST

~~It is always a matter of first importance to know in advance some-~~
~~thing definite about hotel accommodations as the traveler or tourist~~
~~plans his course of travel. Salyersville possesses one good, well~~
~~serviced, roomy hotel, the Phoenix Hotel, A. and E., situated in the~~
~~business section and opposite the court house, on Paintsville Street.~~
~~Very outstanding is the constant attention it receives from its owner~~
~~from the standpoint of sanitation. The public will not fail to notice the~~
~~tall, white painted building fronted by three large verandas as they~~
~~visit the little city on the banks of the Licking River. It has sixteen~~
~~rooms, twenty-five beds, garage space for twelve cars and is equipped~~
~~with natural gas, electricity and water. Rooms range from \$1.00 up and~~
~~room and board may be secured at the rate of \$2.50 per day. Salyersville~~
~~has some good rooming and boarding houses and also two good apartment~~
~~houses and one quite modern "Tourist Home". Mrs. W. S. Franklin is~~
~~proprietress and one will not fail to appreciate the home like atmosphere~~
~~of this resting place which is found on Maple Street at the west entrance~~
~~to the town. There are seven rooms, 4 beds, bath, electric lights,~~
~~natural gas and running water. Rates are \$1.00 per night and special~~
~~rates for extended time. The Cooper Apartment House, the Arnett Apartment~~
~~House and the Flynt Rooming & Boarding House are modernly equipped and~~
~~near the center of the town. The Flynt is directly opposite the front of~~
~~the court house. The rate is 50¢ per night with meals extra. A special~~
~~rate is made for weekly and monthly guests.~~

Bibliography
HOTELS
HAGOFFIN COUNTY

William Savage

510

Box 3 File 19

COHIST

Phoenix Hotel Mr. Wiley Rice, owner
Tourist Home Mrs. W. S. Franklin
Cooper Apartment Carl Cooper, manager
Arnett Apartment House E. B. Arnett, owner
Flynt Rooming House Mrs. J. P. Flynt

CLASS IV

Box 3 File 19

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND MARKETS

CHIST

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

Coal, oil and lumber are the major exports of Magoffin County.

The Tip Top Mines at Carver produce 300 T. of coal daily, exclusively for export trade. The percentage of coal used locally is very small, now that natural gas is plentiful and convenient.

The lumber industry of Magoffin County depends chiefly on export trade, only a small percentage being used locally. Almost the complete total output of the Darbins Log and Mill Company is shipped to distant points.

The sand stone deposits have up to the present time been used only for the construction of roads within the county borders.

Tobacco is a farm product, and it is only within recent years that it has been grown in this section of the mountains. However, some of Magoffin's farmers have been well repaid for their efforts and the annual county tobacco crop is approximately 175,000 pounds, which is transported to Huntington, West Virginia, and to Lexington, Kentucky, to the tobacco market.

There are no growers associations nor co-operative markets here, and Magoffin people go to the cattle markets of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and Paintsville, Kentucky. The figures pertaining to the export of hogs, cattle and poultry are not ascertainable, but one is safe in saying that it is of no great commercial importance.

Salversville is the County Seat of Magoffin County and like so many other county seats in Kentucky, has its County Court Days and Circuit Court Days when the outlying rural populace "flocks to town", some on business; a goodly number to shop; and others to see and be seen.

These are always gala days and one might, with some propriety call them

William Savage
630

Bibliography *Box 3 File 19*
Kentucky Resources and Industries.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

COPIST

Industry Products	"United States Department of Commerce" "Census of Agriculture" 1935 page 24-35
Natural Resources	"Department of Geology and Forestry of Kentucky by Willard Rouse Jillson, State Geologist, Frankfort, Kentucky (Magoffin Co.) pages 423-429
Oil industry & development	Mr. E. F. Henry, Salyersville, Kentucky, authority on early oil development in Magoffin Co. (oil driller in early days)
Oil industry & development	Mr. T. E. Marcum, Salyersville, Kentucky, authority on present status of oil field and operations
Gas industry & development	Mr. A. K. Moore, Editor, Salyersville, Kentucky authority on and part owner of gas interests in Magoffin Co.
Agriculture products	Mr. John Back, County Agriculture Agent authority on Agricultural development
Lumber	Mr. John Mortimer, Royalton, Kentucky, authority on Lumber trade in Magoffin Co. (manager Dawkins Loe & Mill Co.)
Coal Mining	The Buchanan Coal Mining Co., Hazard, Kentucky owner and operators of "Tip Top" mines, Magoffin Co.
Industry	Mr. W. W. Clarke, principal, Magoffin Institute, Salyersville Kentucky. Authority on broom and casket making in Magoffin County.
Industry	Mr. Orlando Reed, Salyersville, Kentucky. Authority on rock quarry industry.

CLASS IV
MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY
MAGOFFIN COUNTY

By William Savage

COHIST

(7)

The industrial developments of Magoffin County and the town of Salyersville are not large and numerous enough to be considered major in their operations and volume of output. Among the industries, the oil and gas production must have special mention. Operations in the Magoffin field began in 1917 when the Bed Rock Oil Company decided upon the north eastern section, adjoining Johnson County as the initial effort in what later became an oil and gas boom of large proportions. On July 17, 1918 oil and gas were discovered, the oil with a settled production of 35 barrels and gas with a flow of approximately 3 million Cu. Ft. The gas was marketed and sold to Central Kentucky Gas Co. Prior to the discovery of oil, leases sold for 50¢ to \$1.00 per acre, but when the "Wheeler Well" came in, the price jumped to \$2,000. This pool spread out in all directions, reaching Johnson County and back into Magoffin County, 8 to 10 miles south, having a pool 10 to 12 miles long and 4 to 5 miles wide. The Bedrock Oil Company composed of local and eastern investors began operations with a capital of \$90,000. The initial success was followed by other and larger production in this same section, until it amounted to 20,000 barrels per day and the approximate oil in the hands of the Bedrock Co. was valued at 2 million dollars per annum.

On discovery of the first well the Company was so well pleased that it gave a barbeque free to all comers and it is a day long to be remembered in Magoffin County as the day of days, as the crowd of about 7,000 people from the surrounding country side in wagons, carts, sleds, and afoot wended their way over long and rocky mountain trails to see with their own eyes what they had only heard from others and about which

Box 3

FEB 1921

they were skeptical. Bees and sheep to kill were plentiful and water melons were in season. The warm hearted mountaineer in his home spun clothing chatted unabashed as he jostled against the finery of his more sophisticated cousin from beyond the rural limits of his mountain home.

Other companies and individual parties of more or less importance soon started operations in the county. In spite of the drop in price of crude oil, the production in Magoffin County for January 1921 was 19,818.10 barrels.

Magoffin County is rich in mineral wealth, having furnished more than two-thirds of the oil and gas credited to the Johnson-Magoffin Field. The oil is found in the Weir Berea and Corniferous sands, while one or two test wells have been drilled to the Clinton sand which is about 2,900 feet under the surface in this section. Most of the geying wells are found at depths of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet under surface in this section. It is estimated that 90% of the wells now operating have been producing for 15 years and that by natural drainage alone only 20% of all oil in oil bearing sand can be recovered, but a more complete recovery measure of pumping air into the sand at a pressure from 150 to 500 pounds, there will be a recovery of about 60%. The air pressure method which was initiated by Iley B. Browning, a geologist and large producer in Magoffin County rises the rock pressure thus forcing the oil to travel more rapidly into the wells surrounding the air output wells. The new process of development will result in the drilling of as many if not more wells than have been already drilled, as they have to be closer together than for natural drainage. By this new pressure method not only is there much oil recovery which would other wise be lost, but the outlook for more development and employment is a foregone conclusion.

In the outlying districts there are some particular types of music peculiar to this section. There are the old folk songs that are familiar to the present generation, having been very popular back in our grandmother's days, and are gradually being revived. In the pioneer days there were no instruments by which to accompany the singing of the songs, and instead they used an instrument, called a tuning fork, to get the correct pitch. Today instruments such as the banjo, violin and guitar are used.

There are no annual musical festivals held in this county, but the Magoffin County people attend the American Folk Song Festival held annually in Boyd County and some have taken part. Along with the revival of the folk songs are the folk dances that have been characteristic of the people of this county.

For the last quarter of a century, very good private teachers have been available to Salyersville pupils. One of the girls from this county is a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory in Leipzig, Germany.

The lower grades of the Salyersville School are organized as a unit in Public School Music and rhythm classes, the hopes being that some day the same will be organized in every school in the county, as there is a great deal of talent if there were means to develop it.

Another phase of music in Salyersville is the Church Choirs, there being three churches, each of which has an excellent choir, having been trained in Choral work. These choirs perform at all church services, and any special occasions when singing is needed, there being some well trained voices in each of these. Another way that music has been advanced is through clubs and societies. The object of these being to study from the beginning of music up until the present day.

Virginia Prater, Salyersville,
Kentucky. (Music Teacher).

622-31

CLASS IV

COHIST 7

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

Box 3 FILE 19

Salversville was one of the first communities in eastern Kentucky to obtain natural gas for heating and lighting purposes.

Gas is now purchased under contract from the Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Co., the supply coming from 18 wells in the Ivyton Field, and being delivered to Salversville through seven miles of transmission line owned by the Homarc Corporation. None of this gas is now diverted into supply lines for other cities, and Salversville is assured abundant gas during the life of the field, which is variously estimated at from three to ten years.

The leading minerals of Magoffin County are oil and gas, bituminous and cannel coal. The coals of Magoffin County are available for export only in the southern part of this district, but the year 1925 witnessed the production of 114,706 tons. Some excellent deposits of cannel coal are found in the vicinity of Bloomington, but are not so situated with respect to railroad transportation as to be of commercial importance at the present time.

A 5' 8" vein of bituminous, including also 2' of cannel coal is found 8 miles north west of Salversville. Several hundred tons have already been mined and used for local consumption. Some of this coal has received special mention as to its high quality by the coal trade. Plans for transportation by truck ~~are~~ from this mine will soon be completed. This coal is spoken of locally as the "Colvin Coal".

There are numerous small mines scattered along the hillsides owned and operated by native farmers for their own private consumption, but the outstanding mine employing men and operated for commercial purposes

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is the Tip Top Mines, seven miles south west of Royalton at Carver, which is reached by rail from Dawkins through Royalton or by highway through Salyersville, being 14 miles south of the last named place.

The Buchanan Coal Mining Co., with headquarters at Hazard, Ky., employs about 75 men all the year with an average daily output of 500 tons.

Sand stone, used in road construction is found in many parts of the county and the Federal and State Highway Departments have availed themselves of this useful material in the construction of the highways within the county. Several small quarries are operated for local community needs. The quarry, situated about one mile and a half north west of Salyersville has been leased to the State Highway Department for approximately ten years. The stone has been tested by the state laboratory and proven of good quality. It is estimated by Mr. Orlando Reed the owner of the quarry that about a million tons have already been quarried and the supply is still large.

At Royalton, a town of about 1,500 population, the plant of the Dawkins Log and Mill Co., one of the most important concerns in Eastern Kentucky is located. The years 1922 to 1929 saw the peak of production since its establishment by W. H. Dawkins in the year 1921 when he also built and owned the B. S. & K. Railway.

This mill with its logging train running some 22 miles into the hills and penetrating into the timbered lands of Breathitt and Knott Counties, has played no small part in the development and life of the community. There are several small saw and stave mills located in the county, but this is the only lumber enterprise of major importance employing several hundred workers and with an annual output of 25 million feet for home and foreign trade. Mr. W. H. Dawkins, the original owner, sold the plant and railway to J. W. Kitchen of Ashland, Ky. and since then Mr. Kitchen has sold the B. S. & K. to the C. & O. Railroad.

White oak, poplar, chestnut, basswood and walnut are the principal

Box 3

File 19

230-31

COMIST

woods exported from the Dawkins Hills. The standing timber is not yet exhausted in this locality and there is prospects of business for years to come. The company carries some 8 million feet of lumber in stock.

Although marketable broom straw is not procurable in Magoffin County, brooms are manufactured by the Magoffin Institute, not as a commercial commodity, but as a means of support for students desiring to attend school, but unable because of lack of funds. Caskets and simple furniture are also made.

A few pieces of machinery were purchased and a small shop arranged in an unused barn on the campus. Beginning with 1932 the industry has provided work for boys each year, enabling them to pay part of their expense while attending full time school. The nature of this work is such that boys are paid by the piece, and while some are attending classes others work and then they in turn take each others places in class and shop.

Brooms made here are sold to the retail trade in surrounding counties. Brooms made for this trade are made from broom corn shipped from Illinois.

This school, with its self help industry, is a boon to many poor mountain families who otherwise would find it impossible to send the boys and girls away to school.

The Salversville Independent, the only Magoffin County newspaper was established in 1921 by B. J. Elam. In 1924 Mr. A. K. Moore purchased the equipment and moved the business to more commodious quarters on Maple Street. The first linotype in this county was introduced to meet the demands of the trade and in 1929 the Masonic Building was rented and still more modern equipment placed in operation. Fifteen hundred copies of the Salversville Independent are published each Friday. Subscription \$1.50 per year. Job and commercial printing are also done here.

Box 3 File 19

The story of Magoffin's industrial life is not complete without a brief outline of two other small, but important factors in the general business enterprise of her native sons.

From its small beginning, when first established some 22 years ago, the printing and jewelry business belonging to Mr. A. D. Sublett has been carried on with increasing usefulness and volume.

Mr. Sublett has the reputation of being a genius in solving all the problems arising in the use of our modern and intricate machines. The genius and patience of Mr. Sublett are a household word in Magoffin County. Typewriters, adding machines, watches, clocks and radics come under his searching eye, and great would be the disappointment of the community needs if Mr. Dale Sublett should fail to function.

Mr. Sublett is usually found in his workshop located at the rear of his residence opposite the courthouse on Main Street and is an interesting conversationist on local matters and a wide reader of classic lore.

Just a block north of Main Street and only a stones throw from Salyersville's busy corner can be found "The Flint Studio". Mr. W. S. Flint specializes in photography and portrait work and he is prepared to take care of commercial and enlargement work. Life size statues and statuettes in color have been added as a part of Mr. Flint's own handicraft. This enterprise has filled a need of the community since 1901.

Centrally located in ^{the} Eastern Kentucky coal field and established 1860 out of portions of Morgan, Johnson and Floyd Counties and named for Beriah Magoffin then Governor of Kentucky, Magoffin County has an area of 195,280 acres; four-fifths of which was classified in 1920 as land in farms.

Hills and ridges abound throughout this district, and areas of outstanding soil fertility are inconspicuous. A little more than 25,000 acres of crop lands were harvested in 1924. The total area devoted to pasture lands was 59,396 acres; woodlands not used for pasture amounted to 53,405

Box 3 File 19 COHIST

The head waters of the Licking River water and drain the County.

The general agricultural products in Magoffin County consist of corn, potatoes, garden, leguminous hays: soy beans, korean lespedeza; non-leguminous hay: millet and timothy; commercial tobacco, live stock including cattle, hogs and poultry. Acreage and quantity of small grains, hay crops, sorghum, corn and other principal field crops harvested in 1934 and 1929 can be found in United States Census of Agriculture, 1935- Statistics by Counties (Kentucky).

Mr. John Back, County Agricultural Agent says that the Magoffin County 4 H Club with its 412 members produced or were responsible for 35,000 pounds out of an estimated county production of 175,000 pounds of tobacco. Corn for all purposes amounts to 24,784 acres from 2,945 farms reporting the census of agriculture for year 1934. Irish potatoes, 2,895 farms reporting to census with a yield 38,487 bushels, sweet potatoes 22,812 bushel

Cattle and calves of all ages as of January 1, 1935, 11,046, as accounted for in U. S. Census of Agriculture of 1935.

According to Mr. John Back, the County Agent, 312 farmers signed up under the A.A.A. and 652 signed up for Corn and Hogs Adjustment.

The Eastern Kentucky Fair at Paintsville in the adjoining county had its first exhibit in year 1935 and Magoffin County made a very creditable contribution. The regular seasonal fair of local interest to Magoffin County is the one at Quick Sand in Breathitt County which is a bordering county. The exhibit at Quick Sand is well provided for in the splendid building belonging to the Extension Unit which is a permanent Experimental Station of the University of Kentucky.

The village of Quick Sand is quite picturesque and visitors are tempted to linger longer than ordinary demands require. It is easily reached from Jackson, Kentucky, two miles and one may go all the way by motor from almost any part of Magoffin County. Mr. John Back, Magoffin Co. Agricultural

LAGOFFIN COUNTY

Box 3
File 19

612

5
CONFIDENTIAL

There is, ~~however~~, an educational plant carried on under private auspices and known as "The Lagoffin Baptist Institution", which affords a course equal to high school and also makes provision for self help for those who must stay away from home and is open to students who live in town and are willing to pay. It also gives opportunity for a business course.

The campus which covers several acres about a mile from the business section of the city is adorned by a large main administrative building built of stone masonry, 2 stories high and rectangular in shape.

In addition to the main building there are numerous small dormitories built somewhat in a crescent: and some what more in distance and rising abruptly on a knoll is the home of the president of this mountain school which has struggled along since its inception and now is serving a useful purpose in a large way.

(^{omit} So it will be readily seen that while Salyersville is handicapped in not having school facilities under county and state patronage, the difficulty is relieved by the seemingly fortuitous presence of the "Lagoffin Institute" in the community.)

Licking River which seems to complete the picture of ^{omit} quiet composure and creates an atmosphere of that mental equilibrium so necessary in the acquirement of useful knowledge and poise.

Towns and villages, like people have their own personality and it can be truly said that there is only one Salyersville.

The general air of the town is peculiar to itself. The people are friendly and leisurely in movement. When any one is wanted they start calling and word is passed along until it reaches him.

Several substantial business structures are noticeable in the two blocks that comprise its commercial life, and verandas project out along the continuous fronts, giving shade and protection to the shoppers as they gaze and loiter in sunshine and storm to exchange the place-matters and news of the fleeting day.

The Baptist Church, built in 1930, stands alone two blocks to the south of the last merchantile store in town and is situated at the intersection of the two avenues, one of which turns toward the "Dixie" town addition and the other passes close to the left wing of the building. The church faces directly towards the business section and is visible from the central part of the city because it seems at first sight to stand across the southern outlet which leads to Royalton and the "Burning Fork" road. It is built of brick throughout and surmounted by a large belfry which gives height and proportion to the wide Grecian portico that adorns the front entrance.

The portico is composed of four columns and is approached from the streets by 14 steps and immediately behind the portico one enters the foyer. The auditorium is large and the seats are operatic chairs facing toward the pulpit and choir loft in the south wing.

The church is departmental and its parlors are partitioned off from the main room by movable partitions to the left. The basement contains three sections used for dining room, kitchen and parlor.

The baptistry is built in the annex adjoining the south wall and immediately behind the pulpit and is entered from the dressing rooms in the rear. A large painting covers the whole width of the wall at the rear of the pool and visualizes the ancient ordinance in the waters of the River Jordan. It was painted by Mr. Windell Arnett of Salyersville.

The Salyersville National Bank, built in 1912, stands at the intersection and its two story solid mountain stone block included the post office building and topping its roof at the outer edge is a strong artistic wooden banister.

The second story is given over to several office departments and they are reached by a stairway from the street. The bank entrance is on the corner and level with the sidewalk.

100 The Christian Church, dedicated in 1922, is a solid stone structure some 75 yards back from the main business section and its portals are reached by about twenty steps.

The visitor will have no difficulty in deciding that the builders were influenced by the Gothic of the Middle Ages and he is not disappointed as he enters into its courts of praise to find that the Gothic influence is well maintained.

The church is built on high ground close to the mountain side, but its foundations are deep and its walls are strong. The tower faces the south. The auditorium is supplied with circular seats and the chorus loft is to the left of the altar.

The social life of the church is provided for in a large basement with its modern gas cooking range and plenty of city water. There is ample arrangements for the departmental life of the church, the north segment of the building is divided from the auditorium by a long folding partition. The Baptistry is on the west side just immediately behind the altar.

The Methodist Church, built in 1925, is situated in the business section of Salyersville and is easily approached from the street front on the south wing.

The design is a miniature composite of Gothic architecture and modern tabernacle auditorium interior. The two story arrangement at the south wing provides for departments on the first floor and a good sized social room on the second floor.

The building is finished in stucco and the interior is made attractive and effective by several art memorial windows. The church is known as the "Praeter Memorial Church" in honor of Captain Jeff Praeter and his wife who donated handsomely to its erection. The seating is of individual operatic chairs facing to the rostrum at the north end. The choir loft is directly at the rear of the pulpit and some what higher.

The County Court House, erected in 1893, arrests the eye of the on-looker, as he sees its towers reaching above and beyond the mediocre dwellings and business houses which seem to gather and group themselves around it as though in affirmation of the protection of some military fortress.

The architectural design is decidedly Norman and reminds one of the chateau type of architecture which was common in the feudal times and still to be found in France and England.

The four towers, each of which has an altitude of over 60 feet from base to spire, stand imposingly at the corners of the whole structure and the great clock faces the east and west.

The main structure is square in shape and is entered at the two main foyers from the streets running south and the main business avenue which runs east and west.

Its interior is plain, but spacious, with several rooms on either side of the hall way and the second story is reached by an iron stairway which ascends in spiral fashion in the interior of the west tower and which stairway continues up to the belfry and town clock.

The second story is a large auditorium and is equal in area to the full base of the whole building.

The interior appointments are plain and simplicity is conspicuous on every side.

The three splendid church edifices enhance the charm and stability of this community.

Personal Observation

W. C. Lacey, Judge of County Court,
Salyersville, Kentucky

The Masonic Building, built in 1924, stands on an eminence overlooking the city from its vantage point at north end of church street and is a rectangular structure built of solid stone. The second story is the Masonic Hall proper and underneath is the printing office of the "Salyersville Independent".

Salyersville educational equipment in the matter of building requirement are very inadequate at the present time.

The old school building was dismantled some few years ago in anticipation of the new stone structure. But for the lack of funds the new school has failed of completion and is now only partly finished.

Personal observation

H. C. Lacey, Judge of County Court,
Salyersville, Kentucky

Salyersville has an independent high school until its recent consolidation with the county school system. Salyersville had torn down the old high school building and the foundation for a stone structure was laid. Funds for its completion were not available. Now under the county a P.W.A. Contract has been let to complete the building at a cost of \$100,000. It will be one of the best equipped buildings in this section.

D. J. Carty, Superintendent of Magoffin
County Schools, Salyersville, Ky.

Box 3 File 19

COPIES

The Circuit Court is up stairs on second floor and three small office rooms are maintained in the towers on the second floor one of which is used at times as a jury room.

The county bastile which is a plain square two story structure is on the same area and together they cover a space of three-fourths acre.

The jockey ground is within calling distance of the court house yard and is a part of the county property.

Salversville is fortunate in being located on U. S. 40 ~~in being located on U. S. 40~~ and having bus line facilities connecting it with surrounding territory in all direction.

Greyhound Buses of the Southern system ply in and out and one can travel east to Paintsville and west to Lexington in rapid transit from which points they may continue to every point of the compass.

It will be enough to say that buses leave Salversville for Paintsville as follows: 7:30 a.m. 11:30a. m. 4:00p.m. 2:30 p.m. Leave for Royalton, seven miles south, ---11:00 a. m. and 2:30p.m. Leave for Lexington 7:37 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

The bus ticket office is in the Carpenter Department Store directly opposite the court house.

The Salversville National Bank built of solid masonry and rising two stories stands at the crossing of Main and Church Street.

The second floor which is reached by stairway contains besides the telephone office several office apartments. Beginning at Church Street the bank building which faces south extends its front along Main Street and its west wing is occupied by the Post Office Department.

Box 3 File 19

The bank was established 1902 in its former brick building of which the present splendidly constructed pile is an outgrowth and dates its completion in the year 1912.

In the statement of its affairs as of June 30, 1936. Capital is given as \$50,000.00 (fifty thousand dollars.)

Undivided Profits \$10,023.06 (ten thousand twenty-three hundred and six cents.)

W.P. Carpenter, Cashier George Carpenter, President.

Salversville for purposes of clarity may be divided into three business blocks.

Blocks one, which is on Main Street and beginning at Church Street corner runs east and includes three stores and a new three story hotel all built of brick. Two small wooden two story buildings used for two cafes and one furniture store.

Divided from these by about twenty feet space the Pheonix Hotel owned and operated by Wiley Rice occupys the end building. This Hotel is constructed of wood and is four stories high. It is the oldest established hotel in Salversville since the old Captain Prater hotel discontinued business.

The Captain Prater hotel is now demolished and upon its site stands the new block number two which including the bank building and beginning at Church Street runs west.

This new block co prizes the Bank, J. K. Rogers Dept. Store, Puff Praters Dept Store and Myrtle Arnett's "City Hotel".

Block number three is on Royalton Street and runs east. Beginning with Fred Woods Dept Store on the corner it includes The Milling Station, Harolds Grocery Store, Carl Coppers Cafe,

Box 3 File 18

Dr. Cisco's Drug Store and Soda fountain, Wiley Reed's Dept. Store, Reese Magill's Dept Store, The Prater Grocery Store, Magill Furniture Store, Barber Shop and Police office.

Some distance, say a block, further down the street and divided from the others stores by the Methodist Church and the Public School which is a P. T. A. Project and now in process of completion, is the dept. Store belonging to and operated by M. J. Arnett.

All the buildings in block number three are frame and with the exception of M. J. Arnett's, the filling station and Fred Reed's two story buildings have projecting verandas.

Four more stone buildings are on Main street and make up the Wiley Patrick block. This block directly faces the Phoenix Hotel.

Only one building in the block is constructed of stone, the other three being frame. The stone building which is two story is a very substantial type of masonry.

Mr. Wiley Franklin uses one stone as a dept. store and Mrs. Mary Arnett occupies the other as a grocery store.

Puff Prater recently moved from the stone structure to the new block on West Main.

Box 3
File 19

THE CITY HOTEL:

Owned and operated by Mrs. Myrtle Arnett, is located three doors west of the Salyersville National Bank.

COPIST

The Hotel is a modern two story building with cafe on first floor and living quarters up-stairs.

The cafe is well equipped with modern pictures. The hotel which is on the second floor is reached directly from sidewalk by a stairway.

The rooms are new and air conditioned and much thought has been given to comfort and sanitation.

Two well appointed bath rooms with hot and cold water are easily accessible and the bed rooms all have outside windows. American style---rates \$1.00 and up

J. FRED REED DEPT. STORE:

Was established 1926 and carried on business until 1933 when it moved to its present location on West Main Street, opposite the Salyersville National Bank, covering a floor space of 7,000 feet. This two storied building occupies a commanding position in the heart of the downtown business section.

The departments comprising dry goods, shoes, hardware and furniture are under the management of Mr. J. Fred Reed, owner and proprietor, who is assisted by four clerks.

Built on modern lines and provided with every compliance to make shopping convenient and suggestive. It is in every respect a modern emporium lending itself to the general advancement and rapidly changing complection of Salyersville. The second story, which is attained from the main entrance, contains several office apartments and ^a furniture display.

J. M. ROGERS 5-10-35 STORE

Box 3
File 19

COHIST

Which opened August 7, 1936 is one more step forward in public service and modern enterprise in the town of Salyersville.

Occupying a position in the business center of the town and commanding attention by sheer attractiveness, no expense has been spared in making shopping both pleasant and profitable and one cannot fail to be impressed by the beauty, and variety of its museum--like interior as he wanders down its corridors and beholds the seeming endlessness of its merchandise.

Sazzar would be a better name for here one ^{finds} articles from United States, England, Japan, Germany, France, Bavaria and South America.

This store is one of several in the Roger's chain which has headquarters at Paris, Kentucky, covering a floor space of 80 x 24 feet. It is located on what is now known as Main Street., but which formerly was called West Liberty Street., and next door west of the post office and Salyersville National Bank.

PUMP PRATER DEPT. STORE

Opened for business August 10, 1936 in the new block just completed and commands a central portion in the business section of the town of Salyersville. Situated two doors west of Salyersville National Bank on Main Street it is in every sense a department store, including groceries, dry goods, hardware, notions and a meat market.

This business formerly occupied the large store building owned by Mr. Wiley Patrick, and had been carrying on trade for ten years in this community.

The new location is both attractive and convenient and forms a part of what seems to be the future business center and covers a floor space of 76 x 24 and is modern in all its appointments.

Bloomington is reached ten miles north of Salyersville on Green Garrett Highway. It is a scattering community which is attained by turning first road to the right which crosses Licking River at Womble.

Womble Post Office is at the Bloomington bridge. This section is made up of wide bottoms low rolling hills and is considered the most desirable farming land in Magoffin County. It supports two stores, one school, orphan's home and a purely rural population. It is easily reached by car. Horse conveyance is always available and there are plenty of hiking retreats.

The natives are especially hospitable to strangers notwithstanding feuds incidents in the remote past.

Ivyton is a small village six miles distant from Salyersville due east and it has the good fortune of being on the railroad that connects the main trunk of the C. & O. system at Dawkins which branch runs from Paintsville through Dawkins and way stations and Ivyton and on to Royalton into Breathitt County. The Depot at Ivyton was the only entrance into Magoffin County by train until a few years ago when the Garrett Highway was constructed from Paintsville through Salyersville and on to Mount Sterling and connecting with bus routes in Winchester and Lexington.

Ivyton is reached via Burning Fork which is an undeveloped state highway with the exception of three miles graded on the Salyersville end of the road. The adult population of this voting precinct is 800. The people in the Ivyton community are not blessed with rich farming land and the population is made up of small farmers who are dependent upon local jobs in the oil and gas fields adjacent to Ivyton village. A graded school, four stores, one church compose the public buildings.

There is yet to be found an accommodation train from Paintsville to Royalton via Ivyton once a day. Horse and other conveyance is available and Ivyton is easily reached by car from the Garrett Highway which intersects Burning Fork at Salyersville. Hiking and horseback riding can be enjoyed ^{at} this delightfully quiet natural retreat.

Box 3 File 19

Lakeville is a small village situated three miles south of COHIST

Salyersville on the Licking River, with a population of about 250 subsisting almost exclusively from the soil. It has two churches and a graded school. It is at the mouth of Stinson Creek and Flynt Branch both of which will appeal to hikers and has wide bottoms and low rolling hills. Stinson Creek extends a good distance beyond Lakeville.

Royalton, the largest and most populous town or village outside the county seat in Magoffin County has about 1,500 people, mostly truck farmers. Some seventy-five of which are periodically employed by the Dawkins Lumber Company and small coal mining operations. The mining plant is reputed to be the second largest band saw in the world with a capacity of two million feet of lumber a day.

The village is pleasantly located at mouth of Gun Creek and stands directly on banks of the Licking River and extends down to the mouth of Oakley Creek. The site is also on what was formerly known as the Meadows of Licking. In addition to the company supply store there are about nine small privately owned stores. There is a church and an accredited two year high school. Situated six miles south of Salyersville on the Salyersville Hindman Highway which is completed, graded and drained for 16 miles and graveled for six from Salyersville to Royalton. The road extends sixteen miles south of Royalton to near head of Licking River which has its source in this county in the extreme southern portion.

The surrounding terrain is rugged and marked by several narrow country roads leading into Royalton. The Oakley Creek W. P. A. project leads into the village.

For tourist accommodation there is a company hotel having fifteen rooms and a club house. The tourist will find ample scope for hiking in all directions, horseback riding and fishing. Bugger Hill is about 225 feet higher elevation than Royalton which is about 875 feet above sea level. Horses and cars are available at all times.

Magoffin County is very deficient in the matter of any serious organized effort put forth by local people to provide social activity, other than just personal friends in card games and an occasional dance or basket ball game.

675. The modern style of dancing is the vogue. In more remote sections there can still be seen some of the old style sedate dances which were common enough not so very long ago and include the "Old Virginia Reel" which goes under such names as the "square dance", "round dance", "dingdiang", "grapevine twist", "up and down the isle", "cage the bird", "right hand across" and several others. There is no dance hall proper, but most of the dancing is done in the local cafes. The owners of these places usually clear the floor space by removing the tables, etc. At other times and upon special request the proprietors accepts a fee of admission when a larger number wants to have a dancing party for the evening. Much of the social contact in the community is found in the Cafe life which, at times, is quite interesting and lively. The Carl Cooper Restaurant is the center of daily social life in this small town of Salyersville.

For those who enjoy and play bridge a group of the local people can always be depended upon to invite their friends and visiting strangers within her gates. And then again there are numerous quilting parties in the homes.

The Ladies Aid Society of the several churches frequently provide social pastime and prepare and give dinners upon request of special business conventions and to raise money for the local Red Cross Agency and giving plays in church basement or parlor.

In the matter of annual county fairs, it is the custom for people from this county to attend the annual fairs which are provided by the State Experiment Station at Quicksand, Kentucky in Breathitt County.

The transportation facilities in and out of the county are good and the people are able to travel to social events in all adjacent communities.

The Federal Relief office for Magoffin County is in Salyersville and

from this office go the home visitors who ~~are supposed to~~ keep in touch with the people and real conditions of the clients for relief.

The county health office in charge of the doctor and nurse give attention to all matters pertaining to preventative medicine and care of infectious cases.

There is one small pool room in Salyersville in connection with a cafe and filling station.

Once in a long while a Salvation Army preaching and singing unit of about two people give a service on the street.

574. In case of those needing hospital care it is the practice to take the patients to the Paintsville or Lexington Hospitals.

675. January, April and September the Circuit Court is held and on the first day of each of these court terms a much larger concourse of people attend to take part in horse "swapping" and this day is provincially known as "Jockey-Day".

The town lot is an open field at the rear of the court house and on these "jockey-" days it is not uncommon to see several hundred men and horses who have come for a trial of their wits against their neighbors' "horsesense" and it can be truly said that fellowship is not lacking upon these special occasions.

As might be expected in a small inland town only two generations removed from pioneer days the visiting circus pays a visit at intervals and carnivals play a part in the general interest of community life and recreation at periods which are some distance apart.

The school teachers often devise some means of social life in the matter of pie suppers and social games which are held during the winter season.

Personal observation

The inhabitants of Magoffin County recall with some vividness the incident of the Civil War that transpired some ten miles south of the present county seat. Few written notes were kept, but they remember by associations the events of those days. Mr. Branch Higgins is now 84 years of age and can speak coherently of the happenings in his early days. Mr. George Carpenter is 86 and his mind is still clear about (and he lived close at the time) a number of things that were going on in the beginning of Magoffin history.

Military Operations in Magoffin County in Year 1864

Mr. Higgins says that a skirmish between the Union and Confederate forces took place on Good Friday in the year 1863 at the place now known as "Puncheon", some ten miles south of Salyersville and a place now called "Half Mountain" which is a mile below the "Mouth of Puncheon". The contending forces were led by Col. Yeke Clay who was in command of the Confederate soldiers and Colonel Brown who commanded the Federals. It is not known for certain how many were killed and captured but Mr. Branch Higgins feels very confident that only two were killed, one captured and several wounded, among whom was General Yeke Clay who lost his eye. Mr. George Carpenter saw one who was killed when they laid him on Lark Howard's porch.

The Confederate contingent were camping on "Puncheon" when they were surprised by the Union men and it is estimated that the Federal men numbered 800 while some 600 Confederates had made camp at this place on the Licking River. The Union men suddenly appeared from the higher ground behind the hill and notwithstanding the disadvantage of the Confederate men in the valley, Gen. Clay charged up the hill with his men in the face of a withering fire. Yeke Clay is buried at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky.

The incident pertaining to the stealing of the "Federal" cannon is an occurrence separate from the foregoing episode that happened on "Half Mountain". It seems to be clear in the minds of Magoffin people old enough to know that Humphrey Marshall came into Magoffin from another section of the state (Beaver) and with his Confederate troops found their way to the head of Burning Fork at what is now known as "Ivyton". Some of the troops made headquarters at the home of Uncle Gilbert Adams and in the dead of the night Captain Rube Patrick came along with the avowed purpose and at the risk of his life took possession of the cannon which was in the yard or thereabouts; this he did after passing pickets, and conveyed it some $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile away and hid in the surrounding woods. Captain Rube Patrick was a man of unusual physical strength and lifting the cannon off its carriage wheels he shouldered it to its hiding place. It is said that this type of cannon is very rare; only two of its kind being known in the United States. It is known as the "Bull Dog Pups" type with a muzzle-loading and quarter inch bore, fired by rotation of a crank. Some time after the war Captain Rube Patrick took it to Louisa and handed it over to the Federal authorities and it was forwarded to Frankfort, Kentucky. It was kept here until 1894 and then by special legislative act it was given to Rube Patrick as a relic. At his death he left it to his descendants and at this time the cannon is in possession of his grandson, Mr. E. M. Arnett, Attorney, Salyersville.

Captain Rube Patrick was a Federal soldier, born in 1830, died in 1902. He was buried in Rube Patrick Cemetery, which land he once owned on Burning Fork.

Humphrey Marshall is buried at Frankfort, Kentucky.

The hunting in Magoffin County is mostly of the 'possum and

fox with hounds and of the squirrel, rabbit and quail with gun and dog although many old people can remember when there were deer, bear and wild turkey to be had for the hunting. Also many can remember when immense flocks of wild pigeons were very common sights. These birds roosted upon the trees in such numbers that many large limbs were broken off from their weight. Hunters would visit these roosts at night and fill their sacks and sometimes fill wagons with the birds after killing them with clubs. One creek in the county is called Pigeon because of the number of pigeons that roosted on the trees at its headwaters.

There are now practically no game fish in the waters of Magoffin County; although not many years ago there was a plentiful supply of bass and other fish of the perch family. Oil and salt water in the streams are no doubt the cause of their disappearing. Catfish and Mullet now predominate and are caught mainly by hook and line from the banks of the streams.

Very few of the old games are now found in the county as the automobile, picture show, etc. have almost superseded all games. However in some communities the old fashioned game of town ball still exists and the children may be seen playing marbles, both "keeps" and "square ring".

Dances are not as common as they used to be and are no longer the square dance and quadrilles of our father's day, but have degenerated into the fox trot, bunny hug and other equally modern dances.

Music is usually furnished by a local fiddler or other musician.

Many bridge parties are given by the elite of society in Magoffin County, but the real farming folk look on this form of amusement as "sissified" and take more to the ancient games of "seven up" and "stud poker", though these are played on the sly, and many a watch and toothpick has changed hands in these card games.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

682, 685 & 688

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

COH

6

During the school term there is a school basketball team that have occasional contests with teams from surrounding towns.

The basketball games are played in the "Williams Garage". This garage is spacious and easily accessible, being situated on Paintsville Street. This place can be rented and used for dancing and until recently was used frequently. It is not suited for the winter season in extreme weather because it lacks heating facilities.

685. This town does not have a Y.M.C.A. nor a tennis court nor golf course. Much of the recreation consists of hunting and fishing in season. Catfish, perch, sunfish, carp, drumfish, suckers, are plentiful in the Licking River and from hunting there is squirrel, greyfox, opossum, red fox, rabbits, and quail.

686. The annual agricultural fair at Paintsville in Johnson County was well attended by Magoffin County people last year and this was the first attempt at having an all Eastern Kentucky fair.

F. E. C.

SPORTS

William Savage

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

680

There is also a few good Chess players in the County, but this game seems to be somewhat too complicated for the average citizen and checkers and fox and geese are played in preference by the general run of the people.

Box 3 file 19

COMPT

9/9

SUPERSTITIONS
MAGOFFIN COUNTY

While there is very little belief in witchcraft among the people of Magoffin Co., still there are some of the more ignorant who believe that people may be bewitched and caused to fall sick, or do anything the bewitcher commands. Various charms are used to ward off these evil spells. Some "scarify," (that is, make a small scar, at or near the juncture of the neck and body) each baby to make him or her immune to all manner of badluck and charms. This ceremony must be performed at a certain fixed time of the moon and by a person qualified to perform it. Some carry a buckeye in the pocket, as a sure prevention of all the ills of mankind and a guard against all evil spells and incantations. It is thought by some that if something is placed across the door through which a supposed witch passes, to trip him or her, it will cause them to have a terrible toothache if they should trip over it and thus conclusively prove they are witches.

Many people in this county claim to have seen spirits both good and evil. Sometimes they appear as a ball of fire and at others as a white bird or lamb. Knocking spirits are very common and many people can raise them and converse with them. Several houses are reputed to be haunted and people dwelling in these are looked at askance by their neighbors.

There are many old women over the county who claim to have the gift of fortune telling and young couples in the throes of "puppylove" often visit them for a forecast of their future. Coffee or tea grounds are the favorite medium of these seers, and sometimes they make a pretty accurate prediction of future events, which is not strange, as they

Box 3 File 19

COPIES

Many also believe implicitly in dreams and claim that certain dreams they have, always foreshadow certain events, in such a way as to cause the dreamer to know the future. Some remarkable instances of dreams coming true, are proved beyond doubt to have actually occurred. Especially are dreams sure to come true if dreamed on Friday night and told before breakfast Saturday morning.

If two persons spontaneously say the same thing at the same time and join their crooked little fingers, then any wish they make in this position will come true. Also the wish made at first sight of the moon over the left shoulder will come true.

Spilling salt is considered unlucky and will invariably cause a quarrel in the family, providing a pinch is not immediately thrown over the left shoulder. Dropping the dish cloth is a sure sign that someone is coming and taking bread when you already have some on your plate indicates that company is coming hungry. A rooster crowing in a strident voice in your face or near you continually, is a sure sign of a death in your immediate family and digging tools, if carried through the house, are a sign of death, if not carried back the same way.

A black cat crossing your path is very bad luck, and if a "fever worm" (local name for a sickly yellow, wooly caterpillar) crosses your path, you are in for a spell of fever.

If a "measuring worm" (canker worm) gets on you, let it stay to measure you, and you will get a dress or suit of clothes the same color as the worm. Kill the first snake you see in the spring and you will ~~have~~ conquer all your enemies, but if it gets away you will have great misfortune.

Box 3 File 17 COHIST

Another belief is that a bride should wear something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue, and it is bad luck to be married on Friday. Old shoes and rice are thrown after the bridal couple and the man should carry his bride over the front door sill of their new home.

Babies with thrash visit a charm doctor, who cures them by drawing nine sprigs of sage through their mouths, nine times, while repeating a magic formula, and hanging the sage in the chimney corner to dry. When the sage is dry the thrash is cured. Warts are removed in several ways. One way is to steal a dish cloth or a meat skin and hide it under a rock, and in nine days your warts will be gone. Some people can take them off by simply commanding them to go away, and blood is stopped in the same manner.

Some believe that if, when a room is swept, the dirt is gathered up in the room, instead of sweeping it out at the door it will cause money to be saved and eventually the family so doing, will become well off. Also if a young man or woman make a knot in a sprig of "Love Vine," "(Dodder) and throw it among the weeds and grass, and name it, if it grows the party named loves them, if it dries, they do not.

If a large yellow fly called locally a "news bee," buzzes around a person, they are sure to receive some important news at once, and its importance depends on the size and activity of the bee.

Horse shoes when they are found are carefully taken and placed with the toe down, to keep the luck from leading out. ?

Girls go fishing on May 1st, and name their hooks, if a fish is caught on a named hook, the girl will catch a bean named the same as the hook. Also, an apple peeling, if entire, when thrown over the

Box 3 File 19

COHIST

left shoulder, forms the initial of your future mate. If you would have bad luck, when boasting, knock on wood and better still cross your fingers and knock wood with fingers crossed. If you have to turn back in starting on a journey, do not fail to take three steps backward and spit in your tracks.

All old deserted houses are the natural home of spirits, and if a girl will visit such a house on the full of the moon, and throw a ball of yarn or cotton down the chimney, holding on to the loose end, she can easily find out the name of her future husband by beginning to wind the string into a ball and saying "I wind, who holds?", she will, according to belief, at once receive the name of her future mate, or if not, and she hears knocks instead, she is doomed to become an old maid.

Farmers in this county believe that all crops that grow above the ground such as corn, wheat, etc., should be planted in the light of the moon and root crops such as potatoes, etc., in the dark of the moon. Some even have certain signs of the Zodiac in which to plant the various crops.

It is believed that a change of the moon will almost always bring a change of the weather, and a new moon lying on its back is called a dry moon, and one slanting at an angle is called a wet moon. Women make soap at a certain time of the moon and board timber is cut in the dark of the moon. A circle around the moon denotes rain or snow and the number of visible stars shows how many hours until the rain. If rain falls on Monday it will rain on three days that week and no journey or big job of work should ever be started on Friday.

Box 3 File 19

COHIST

Sores are worse in dog days, and wrappings from sores should never be burned as this causes the sore to get worse and perhaps never get well. Houses covered with boards in the dark of the moon, the edges of the boards will turn down, but if covered in the light of the moon the ^{edges} of the boards will turn up.

Information obtained from,

George Moore

Salyersville, Kentucky

W-2-A.C.

CLASS IV
TRANSPORTATION
MAGOFFIN COUNTY

Box 3 JAN 2-1
File 9 By William Savage
COHIST 7

Apart from any commercial consideration that may attach to Magoffin County, one can not fail to appreciate ^{its} scenic beauty as he passes within her boundaries. Surrounded on every side by hillsides, and concealed snugly away in the folds of the Cumberland foothills, Salyersville, its County Seat, arrests the attention of the traveler as some natural amphitheater. This is especially noticeable as one approaches from the eastern limit of "Ivy Point". State Highway, 40, passes directly through the heart of the business and residential section. The court house square is the intersection of the two main avenues entering and leaving Salyersville. The principal road is State Highway, 40, approaching from Paintsville, Johnson Co., 18 miles east and from Mount Sterling, 74 miles west. The State Highway from Salyersville to Royalton begins at the court house square and enters Royalton, 7 miles distant in a southerly direction. The State Highway 40, enters Magoffin County at the Morgan County line coming east from Lexington and again to Paintsville at the Johnson County line coming west. The transportation facilities in these two directions are excellent and the traveling public will find no difficulty in reaching any intervening point along the way.

This section is served by the S. E. Greyhound Bus Lines whose busses leave Salyersville twice daily to Lexington 8:18 A. M. and 5:18 P. M. to Paintsville 11:55 A. M. and 7:11 P. M. In addition to this service Salyersville and Magoffin County is served by the Conley Bus Line between Royalton and Paintsville as follows: leave Salyersville for Paintsville 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. and from Paintsville to Salyersville at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Salyersville for Royalton 11:00 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

return 11:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. The rates on the "Conley Line" are 45¢ from Salyersville to Paintsville and 20¢ from Salyersville to Royalton.

The Big Sandy & Kentucky River Railroad built by a group of Ashland Capitalists for the transportation of lumber from Magoffin Co., enters the County by way of Dawkins, on the Big Sandy Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and has its passenger terminal at Royalton. This is the only railroad in the County and was the only means of transportation, except of a primitive kind, up to the advent of modern highway and bus lines. The horse, mule, and wagon are still much in evidence for local transportation.

It is worthy of note that the township of Salyersville, unlike some Eastern Kentucky towns, is not built upon a rising knoll, but stands conveniently upon the floor of the Licking River Valley, and the situation in the business section lends itself favorably to parking space in contrast to the narrow and congested streets of some mountain towns. There is no air service nor navigable stream of water in Magoffin County.

F. E. C.

Box 3 File 19
UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE

MAGOFFIN COUNTY

William Savage

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CONTRACT

This league was first organized in the county during August of 1935, by representatives of that organization from Johnson County. Most of the members are Relief clients, but several petty politicians took an active hand in its organization. During the first month after organization several mass meetings were held in Salyersville and marches were made on the County Relief Office. Many threats were made to staff members of that office. In two instances it was necessary to disperse the group with officers of the law. It appears now that this organization has taken a more peaceful attitude. They still hold meetings and send delegates to the County Relief Office, to Frankfort and to Louisville. At one time they stopped a W.P.A. work project for several days. Some county officials have given excellent cooperation without which W.P.A. and K.E.R.A. activities would have been discontinued in the county.

J. S. Williams, Relief Worker,

Magoffin County